Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1802. [No. 6[illegible]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles,

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 17 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room:—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hose,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Handkerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 18. Auctioneer.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street,
Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

Lemons and Limes,

which will be disposed of by the box or barrel on reasonable terms.

ABEL WILLIS.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on SATURDAY the 28th day of August next, on the premises,

Sixty Acres of LAND,

near the old Court-House, in Fairfax county and adjoining the lands of Wm. DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this land is of good quality, and produces good corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Adams and Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt due from the said Edward Adams to William Deneale, amounting to £70, with interest from 17th June, 1799.

JAMES WILEY, Trustee.
July 23. d.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

1,000 lbs. BEST

CHEWING TOBACCO,

For sale by

R. B. JAMESSON.
August 12. d10t

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

FOR SALE,

21 Pierces Bottled Porter—
London Brown Stout,
10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.
July 7, d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at this office—The several

ACTS of CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia;

Passed at the second session of the sixth, and the first session of the seventh Congress of the United States.——price 12½ cents.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees, & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, July 26. d28t‡

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

FOR LISBON.

THE SHIP

MARIA,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch't

ROMEO,

ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per Isle or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, } Shoes,
Fancy Kid,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17. d

GLEBE LANDS

For Sale.

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Lands belonging to the parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some suitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w.

Stop the Runaway!

TWENTY DOLLARS will be given as a reward by the subscribers, for securing JOHN CORBAN, an indented apprentice to the Book-printing business, who absconded last night the 10th inst. He is an Irish lad, 18 years of age, stout built, round shouldered, about 5 feet 4 inches high, jet black hair, brown eyes, face a little freckled. He has taken all his good clothing with him, in a bag on which is marked in black letters his name; as his clothing consisted of a variety, he will probably change the same often to prevent detection. He has been upwards of 2 years at the business, and it may be proper to remark, that as a *compositor* he was slow, awkward and incorrect, but in the capacity of *press-man*, he displayed much improvement in the *art*.

As he has in all respects been treated well, we solicit every printer, whether employer or journeyman, to assist in detecting him, for which the above reward will be paid with reasonable charges if brought home.

WARNER and HANNA.
Baltimore, August 11. (16.) d5t

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.
June 1. d

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR,

In two of this morning's papers I have seen a very laboured attempt, copied from the Aurora, to juſtify the Spaniards for the enormities, committed againſt the citizens of this country.—From a paper openly hoſtile to the rights and intereſts of the United States, edited by a foreigner, who feels not our wrongs, ſuch ſentiments were to be expected. But that men who profeſs attachment to their country, ſhould give countenance to a palliation of ſuch robberies, I confeſs that my aſtoniſhment was not a little excited. The writer after ſome introductory remarks, proceeds —"By the Spaniſh colonial laws, all foreign nations are rigorouſly excluded from trading to any part of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions, under the expreſs penalties of the confiſcation of ſhips and cargoes, and the imprisonment of their crews." The iſland of Cuba was however exempted from this regulation. That the Spaniſh colonial laws were ſuch I will not diſpute, but they were not enforced. It is a well known fact, that a trade was permitted to be carried on, and that to moſt of her colonies, not only by the United States, but by other neutral nations. As a proof, of what I aſſert, a caſe was lately tried in England of which the following is the ſubſtance: A Daniſh ſhip with a valuable cargo of Dry Goods cleared out of London for Rio de la Plata, on her paſſage ſhe was captured by a Britiſh cruiſer, taken into Jamaica and condemned as Spaniſh property, the Engliſh court of admiralty however ordered reſtitution.

Is it to be ſuppoſed that the cautious Dane would ſubject his property to confiſcation and himſelf and crew to imprisonment, had the trade been unlawful on the part of the Spaniſh government? It muſt have been allowed, elſe he certainly would not have ventured ſo much. But the detentions in queſtion, I conceive, are a violation of the 7th article of the Treaty of San Lorenzo el Real. That article ſays, "and it is agreed that the ſubjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their veſſels, or effects ſhall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purpoſe whatever." I would aſk any candid man his not this article been moſt groſsly violated. The cruelties which have been practiſed upon our unoffending citizens, would appal barbarity itſelf, and all has been viewed by our own government with reprehenſible apathy. The inſults and injuries which have been heaped upon us by the Spaniards, they would not dared to have offered to the moſt inſignificant maritime State upon the globe—and are we, the ſecond commercial nation, with the means and power of redreſs in our hands, to ſubmit to be trodden on at every corner, by a race of degenerate puſillanimous ſlave? I truſt that we are not yet ſo corrupt or debaſed, but that poſſeſſed of the power, we will vindicate our rights. The Aurora proceeds, "neither confiſcation has taken place, nor have the commanders or crews been treated with the ſeverity which the law commands." "Yet what is the language of theſe men, (the captains and ſupercargoes of the detained veſſels) concerning the Spaniſh Governors, they treat them with inſult, and deſcribe them in the blackeſt colours, they inſinuate corruption, and yet their clamors prove not only the incompatibility but the humanity of the Governors." That the Spaniſh Governors have treated our citizens in purſuit of a lawful commerce, with a barbarity which would diſgrace ſavages, that the colors in which they have been painted, are not ſufficiently black, and that corruption and inhumanity go hand in hand, the annexed letter I believe will prove.—By giving it a place in your impartial paper, you will much oblige

HUMANITAS.

New-York, Auguſt 11.

Philadelphia Lazaretto,
July 1ſt, 1802.

Dear Sir,

After experiencing a ſucceſſion of cruelties, which it has been the lot of few to endure, I have barely eſcaped with my life from the mercileſs Spaniards. I will endeavour to give you a ſhort recital of my ſufferings; but I cannot vouch for the dates being accurate, as all my papers have been detained, and I have been ſent more like a convict than the citizen of an independent nation. I ſailed from New-Orleans for Havannah the 24th of June, 1801, maſter of the ſchooner Good Hope, owned by G. W. M'Intire of Boſtor—the cargo conſiſted for the moſt part, of flour, belonging to American citizens, who were paſſengers. On the 22d of July, in ſight of Cuba, was captured by two Spaniſh armed veſſels. On the 28th we arrived at Campeachy: were ordered on ſhore from the ſch'r, but not permitted to leave the place. About a week after arrival, I was taken before Don Pedro Barrando, Contadore, interrogated and ſwore that veſſel and cargo belonged to citizens of the United States of America. For the firſt month I was allowed 1½ rial per day to live upon; afterwards that was ſtopped, and I was left to find ſubſiſtence by begging or any other means I might adopt. About the firſt of October I was thrown into cloſe confinement; the cargo landed in good order and ſold. I was denied uſe of pen, ink or paper; no communication with any perſon. In this ſituation without any thing but the flags to reſt on, not even ſtraw to cover them, I received a ſmall quantity of liver and rice as my daily food—the portion of dirty water allowed me was ſo trifling, that but for the humanity of the centinel, I ſhould have periſhed of thirſt. Ten or twelve days after my cloſe confinement, I was brought for examination to the Lieut. Governor of Campeachy;—upon appearing before him, and refuſing to ſign a paper, the purport of which I did not know—he took up a dagger, put it to my breaſt and in this manner compelled me to ſign it. I was then remanded to priſon; the dungeon more dark and loathſome than the former one.—About 15 days from the laſt tranſaction, aſleep upon the flags, the officer of the guard entered, and gave me a ſevere blow acroſs the ſmall of the back with a cutlaſs. Upon getting up, rendered deſperate by what had been done, and conceiving they came to take my life, I ſtruck the perſon whom I firſt came to; the officer then ordered a ſoldier to accompany him to kill me—the fellow drew his bayonet and advanced towards me, in a manner that left no room to doubt his willingneſs to perform the order he had received. After making ſeveral thruſts at me, parrying them as well as an unarmed man could do, the bayonet entered the under part of my right arm, of which I yet feel the effects. The ſoldiers without aſſembling at the door, the officer deſired the aſſaſſin to deſiſt, which he accordingly did, locked the door again and left me bleeding, to live or die, as fate might order it. From the loſs of blood I ſuſtained, and the cruelties I endured, without any dreſſing to apply to my wound, my health became ſo impaired, that they thought proper to remove me to a place called an Hoſpital, where I remained 47 days, borne down by diſeaſe, and without any kind of medical aſſiſtance. When they found there was a probability of my outliving this treatment, ſtill ſo weak as not to be able to ſtand, I was thruſt once more into the dungeon, where I remained until the 9th of April 1802, on which day I was brought before the lieut. Governor, as I was informed to receive my papers, and proceed to the Havanna in a Spaniſh veſſel. The lieut. Governor, enquired what my intentions were upon arriving in the United States? to which I replied, it was my determination to repreſent the buſineſs to the Preſident, upon which he ordered the guard to put me in the ſtocks, where I remained faſt by the head for about 22 hours. I was then taken out, tied and put on board a ſchooner bound to the Havanna. The captain informed me, that he had liberty to kill me, to uſe me in the worſt manner poſſible; and had orders to give me nothing but a little ſoup every day. After 17 days I arrived at the Havanna, where I expected that my miſeries would have ended, but I was put into the common priſon among murderers and malefactors, where I remained with no better uſage than before, for 39 days. I was then taken out, and conducted by a guard on board the ſloop Sea-Flower, with orders to capt. Selby to deliver me to the Spaniſh ambaſſador at Philadelphia. Upon my appearing before him, and relating ſome of the treatment I had received, he expreſſed his ſurprize and indignation—pitied my caſe, and ſaid that he had no charge againſt me, I was of courſe at liberty. Such is the outline of what I ſuffered ſince I ſaw you. A great number of Americans (more than 100) are confined both at Campeachy and the Havanna.

I am, &c.

THOMAS DUPLEX.

MIDDLETOWN, Auguſt 2.

Extract of a letter from captain Ira Canfield, to his owners in Saybrook, dated Point Petre, (Guadaloupe) July 5.

"After touching in here to try the markets, I found myſelf in a diſagreeable ſituation, for the government would neither give me a price for my cargo, nor let me go out. I had plenty of ſtores, and lay four days, when they compelled me to land my ſtock, and ſoon after demanded my oxen at 50 dollars, and cows at 30 dollars and took them off, and promiſed to pay me in five days, but I have but little hopes that they will perform, for there are veſſels lying here ſix weeks waiting for their pay. I ſee no proſpect of ſelling my inboard cargo; and when I ſhall get away God knows."

NEWBEDFORD, Auguſt 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Letters were laſt evening received in town, under date of 12th June. They came by the Eliza, arrived at Portland.—The following is an extract from one of the above date:

"*About ten days ago American Wheat was ſold as high as 11s per. 70lbs. and other Proviſions in proportion, but conſiderable ſupplies from America, the Baltics and Ireland having ſince arrived, and favourable weather for bringing forward the young crops having, now taken place, the Prices have again declined, and the holders offer their ſtocks at theſe quoted, [Wheat 9s6 to 10s per 70 lb—Flour, Superfine 40 to 41s per. bbl—Fine 33 to 40,] but the dealers, notwithſtanding they are in want of the Articles, will not at this moment make any purchaces of conſequence. The demand for exportation however continues, and great part of the late importations of Wheat from the Baltic, as well as Wheat and Flour from America have been ſold for a Foreign Market; Wheat from 10s to 10s6 per 70lbs. flour at 41s per Barrel. A cargo of indian corn which arrived lately ſold at 4s6 per Buſhel.*

"*A new duty of 9s5 ¼ per Cwt takes place on rice, this day, and of that to which the duty will attach, a reduction in the value in all probability will take place; about 500 caſks have arrived this week, a great part of which has already been ſold at 30s per Cwt. a price, in our opinion too low, as it is not ſubject to the duty.*

"*By an order in council juſt iſſued, Grain, Flour, Meal, and ſalted proviſions, may be imported, free of duty, until the 1ſt of January.*

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 12.

On Sunday laſt arrived here, the ſchooner May-Flower, William Taylor, Maſter from the Iſle of May, in 28 days paſſage.

Left there, the following veſſels, waiting for ſalt, viz:

Ship Hiram, Captain French, of New-York; Gen. Lincoln, Spalding, Alexandria; Hannah, Hopkins, Boſton; Print, Rock, Georgetown (K. B.) brig Sally, Brown, Philadelphia. Union, Roundy, Marblehead; Charlotte, Remington, Providence; Schooner Mary, Gray, do.

Sailed in company with the ſhip Caroline, of and for Portſmouth (N. H.) parted with her off iſland of St. Jago, the 10th July.

The Brig Reuben, cap. Goodrich for Hartford, ſailed the 8th July.

The ſhip Eliza, capt. Ladd, of Portſmouth (N. H.) and brig Charles, Crocker, of Boſton, were at Bonaviſta, loading. The barque Bonavintura, capt. Lamb, of Boſton, was caſt away on the Iſland Boniviſta, bound from France to Rio de la Plata, totally loſt with part of the crew.

Salt very ſcarce at Boniviſta and Iſle of May, in conſequence of which veſſels meet with great detention in loading.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 16.

As the public mind has been conſiderably agitated in conſequence of the arrival of three French ſhips of war in this port, and the expectation of three others, we have made it our buſineſs to become acquainted with their ſituation, as to health, and their object in coming into this port.

In the firſt place, it is proper to ſtate, and we do it from the beſt information, that the frigate *La Conſolante*, (which veſſel has been permitted to anchor off Fort Jay) is a healthy ſhip—that ſhe has had no death on board ſince their arrival off Guadaloupe, and that there are upwards of 200 blacks on board, not one has died, or been ſick; ſhe cannot, however, approach the town—none but the officers and oarſmen of one boat are allowed to come on ſhore.

The other two ſhips of war, though with very little ſickneſs and no malignancy on board, are detained at the Quarantine Ground; and Commodore *Caille* has pledged his word to the Health Officer, that if any ſickneſs ſhould happen on board *La Conſolante*, he will inſtantly ſtop the boats from going to town; and report the caſe or caſes to him.

Theſe ſhips went from Guadaloupe to Carthagena, but anchored ſeveral leagues from the Spaniſh main, and only ſent boat with ſome officers on ſhore.

The names of the ſhips of war now in our port, are the frigates *La Conſolante* and *La Volontaire*, and the ſloop of war *Salamandre*; the whole having on board between 7 and 800 blacks, taken from Guadaloupe. The frigates *La Cocharde* and *La Romaine*, and the ſloop of war *Le Cerf*, are hourly expected.

We are informed, that it was intended to land theſe blacks at Carthagena, but that the Spaniards would not receive them. On their determination to bring them out to America, one of the ſquadron was diſpatched back to Guadaloupe, for orders relative to the diſpoſition of the black priſoners; and it is ſuppoſed they will remain in this port till ſuch orders ſhall be received.

It is alſo ſaid, that the poor wretches on board theſe veſſels are almoſt in a ſtate of ſtarvation—and that application has been made for ſupplies, to be paid for in bills drawn on the Firſt Conſul. Proviſions, they ſay, muſt be had. If the paper offered in payment will not be accepted, what is to be done? Perhaps, at this time it would be adviſeable in our government, to become *indorſers* for Bonaparte. This would pleaſe this powerful man, and perhaps prevent his future power and vengeance from being directed againſt us.

The reports of Saturday evening, in conſequence of orders having been given to ſome of the independent corps to hold themſelves in readineſs, and prepared for battle, are truly laughable. It was ſtated as the cauſe of theſe orders, that the commander of the French ſquadron had threatened to *fire on the town*, and take proviſions per force—That it was an inſult on his nation to refuſe the Conſul's paper. Another report was, that the blacks had been offered at ſo much a head, in exchange for proviſions—and if not taken, *the town was to be bombarded!* A third report was that the French commodore made a propoſition to land the blacks, and let them ſhift for themſelves—this was alſo refuſed *and the town was to be laid in aſhes!*

The fact is, we are informed, that ſome diſpoſition was diſcovered on the part of the blacks, to riſe and force a landing. This circumſtance was communicated to the Mayor of the city, who, no doubt thought proper, in caſe of ſuch an attempt to have the military in readineſs to oppoſe the landing on our ſhores of a ſet of men ſo much to be dreaded—men inured to plunder and familiar with the moſt bloody maſſacres—and ripe for every ſpecies of cruelty.

Arrived, the ſhip Walker, Clark, in 55 days from Liverpool. Sailed in co. the ſhip Hector, Davie, for New-York, and the Eliza for Portland, the Thomas Chalkley, in the river, and to ſail firſt wind for Philadelphia, the Franklin for Philadelphia, to ſail 20th July; the Tom, Turner, for do. 10th July; the American Eagle, for do. 15th July; the Columbus, Burger, for do. 1ſt July; the Juno, Bunker, 8 July; the Fame, Trot, for Boſton do. the Minerva, for do. the 15th July; the Hope, for do. 1ſt July; the Fame, Lewis, of Boſton, for Baltimore, 10th July; the Alexandria, for Baltimore, 20th July; the Catharine, for Alexandria, 10 July, and others whoſe names are not recollected. Spoke July 10, in lat. 37, long. 21, the brig Hope, 17 days from Wiſcaſſet for Cadiz. July 29, in lat. 42 long. 55, 20, the ſhip Eliza, 12 day from Norfolk for Oporto.

Arrived yeſterday, the brig Lapwing, Taylor, from Cadiz. Spoke, July 13, lat. 36, long. 37, ſhip Argo, Howland, from Cadiz for Boſton. Aug. 8, in lat. 39, 37, long. 62, brig Hopewell, Berry, of Salem, from New-York for Gibralter. 12th, in lat. 40, 27, long. 68, ſhip Yorkic, of Newburyport, from Alexandria, for Cowes. Left at Cadiz June 30, ſhip Reſolution, Pell, of New-York; ſhip John, Lather, of do; ſhip Ann, and Maria, Rathborn, of do. to ſail in a few days, brig Pallas, Alfred, of do. brigs Mohawk, Mathers, of do. Glory, Waite, of do. Wealthy, Ann, Morehouſe, of do. for Gibralter, in 4 days; Brutus, Taber, of do. in a few days. Schr. Riſing, Sun, Ripley, of do. for New-York; ſhip Petapſco, Hughes, of Philadelphia; The ſhip John & Phoebe, Clark, of Boſton; brig Nabby, of Portland, for Philadelphia; ſhip America, Chadwick, of Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 14.

Arrived the ſhip Nancy Nivinſon, Captain Beard, 17 days from Kingſton, Jamaica. Spoke nothing.

Arrived, the ſloop Mary, Captain Smith, 9 days from Bermuda.

LEXINGTON, Auguſt 6.

A RETURN

Of the Goods, Wares and Merchandize, of the growth and Manufacture of the United States, exported from the port of Louiſville, in the ſtate of Kentucky, from the 1ſt day of January, to the 30th day of June, 1802, to the Floridas and Louiſiana.

Apples, bbls.	341
Beer, Porter & Cyder, galls.	7,971
Beef, bbls.	60
Biſcuit or Ship-Bread, do.	179
Beans, (buſhels of)	

Butter, lbs.	3309	
Boots, (pair)	4	
Corn, (Indian) bush.	1,237	
Cheese, lb.	1,188	
Wax, do.	55	
Tallow, do.	1,148	
Cables and Cordage, cwt.	2,402	73lb.
Coaches and other Carriages, value	284	dollars
Flour, bbls.	85,570	
Furniture, (houshold) val.	1,277	dollars
Flax-Seed, bush,	5	
——— Oil, galls.	100	
Gunpowder, lb.	346	
Hatts, value	333	dollars
Hams and Bacon, lbs.	272,866	
Hemp, lb.	42,048	
Castings, value,	1,501	½ dollars
Lead, lb.	55,302	
Meal (Indian)-bush.	1,079	
Merchandize, value,	26,087	dollars
Oats, bush.	179	
Pork, bbls.	2,485	
Potatoes, bush.	342	
Spirits, distilled of domestic produce, gall.	24,694	½
Shoes and Slippers, pair,	6	
Saddlery, value	682	dollars
Soap lb.	2,399	
Tobacco, manufactured, lb.	2,640	
—— unmanufactured,	593,618	cwt.
Tar, bbls.	4	
Boards, Plank, Scantling, and Timber, feet,	13,666	
Total value in dollars	590,965	½

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, dated off Tangiers, the 20th June, 1802, to a gentleman in Norfolk.

"The object of our jaunt to Tangiers is to obtain a decisive answer from the Emperor of Morocco as it respects the U. States. The hour of arrival prevents any communication with the shore, and the vessel by which I write cannot delay her passage. The Emperor demands a passport for two vessels bound to Tripoli, with supplies; and in case of refusal threatens to declare war against the U. States. The Commodore has not the power of granting the request—the probability is, the declaration will soon follow."

In reviewing the late domestic occurrences, every good man will acknowledge, that the divine arm which Americans have so often recognized in the hour of peril and danger, is again extended for our relief. There is no pious man, but will acknowledge the justice of divine retribution, when they see the enemies of our country, the destroyers of our peace and happiness arrested in their career by the very instruments of their elevation. The mercenary pen of prostituted hirelings, is already tracing the conduct and exposing the principles and views of those, for whose success they have hitherto constantly labored.

A good man can never suffer from an exposure of his conduct. The more deeply you penetrate into the recesses of his heart, the more intimately you become acquainted with his motives of action, the more readily do you yield him your respect and confidence. It is the wicked hypocrite, the abandoned profligate who tremble at the voice of truth, and shrink from the scrutiny of the public eye. Tyrants are ever suspicious, and start at their own shadows.

Who would have supposed, that Callender, Wood and even Cheetham, so long the panegyrists of Jefferson, so long the advocates and supporters of his party, would in so short a time be engaged in exposing his conduct and condemning his measures. Who would have thought, that Thomas Jefferson, the enlightened, the amiable, the philosophical Thomas Jefferson, the friend of the people, would be guilty of conduct, which even the base, prostituted, mercenary Cheetham should brand, as a violation of his oath, as transcending the *obvious letter* of his duty, and as an infraction of the constitution.

What shall we think of a man, when the meanest of those vile wretches who crouch at his feet should thus brand his conduct with disgrace and infamy. That men whose constant occupation has been for several years, to vilify and abuse the best characters in the country, should thus shrink from an act of our benevolent upright and enlightened chief magistrate. That men thus hardened in iniquity, minds thus prostituted and debased, could not refrain from openly condemning, this great mammoth of excellence?

Whether we view in these transactions the immediate interposition of divine providence, or whether we regard them only as the ordinary occurrences of life, as the natural consequences of an union, formed without wisdom, and prosecuted without principle, Americans will not fail of profitting by the lessons which they teach. They will not lose the benefit of experience in forming their opinion, and directing their future conduct.

Wash. Fed.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

We now shall shew the methods taken by Mr. Jefferson to destroy the character of Mr. Adams, at the time Mr. Adams was his fair competitor for the first magistracy. As we intend to complete the extracts in this number, there will be little room for accompanying remarks.

"The reign of Mr. Adams, has, hitherto, been one continued tempest of *malignant* passions. As President, he has *never opened his lips* without threatening and scolding. The grand object of his administration has been to exasperate the rage of contending parties, and to calumniate and destroy every man who differs from his opinions. Mr. Adams has laboured, and with melancholy success, to break up the bonds of social affection, and under the ruins of confidence and friendship, to extinguish the only beam of happiness that glimmers thro' the dark and despicable farce of life," 31.

Extract from the Aurora directly after Mr. Adams *opened his lips* in his first speech after his election;—"Who can peruse "the President's inaugural address with "our guiding principles *preserved on probation?*"—Again, "It is impossible to do justice to the feelings which "this address has occasioned—we discover in it no little attempts to wound "the feelings of one party, by exaggerating applause of the other," &c, &c. —but we reserve the subject of contrasts for a future number. "By language like this," observes a writer of that day, "the French faction thought to gain him over."

In one passage, where the Virginians are called upon to chuse between Adams and Jefferson, we find the following—— "Take your choice between innocence and guilt, between freedom and slavery, between paradice and perdition. You will choose between that man whose life is unspotted by a crime, and *that* man whose hands are *reeking with the blood* of the poor friendless Connecticut sailor! I see the tear of indignation shooting on your cheeks! you anticipate the name of John Adams. Yet even this most abominable *murder* was but a single act."84

Let me pray the reader to recollect that for this libel as we understand, Callender was indicted, tried, convicted and punished by a fine of 200 dollars and imprison. Jefferson? None." No? not when Prospect render to the election of Mr. vernment?" "But what service could the virtuous opposition to an iniquitous gonment. The term of his imprisonment expired we believe before Mr. Jefferson came into office, but he certainly did all he cou'd for him; he gave him an order on the marshal to receive his two hundred dollars back again, and they were actually re paid him. Now was not this a praise worthy action in the "virtuous Jefferson!" Does not the good man "merit applause rather than censure, for this such horrible charges were circulated against his competitor, where there was no medium or opportunity of conveying an antidote to the poison? But says the Citizen again, it is all "rhapsody and unmeaning vulgarity." Ay indeed? And yet it passed under the sanction of Mr. Jefferson's unqualified approbation and reward. What must the people of Virginia have believed as to the truth or falsehood of these charges, when they were informed that Mr. Jefferson thought the author so unjustly punished as to order the fine to be returned even after it had been paid over to the officer. No, *able editors*, all your *arts* will hardly be *able* to pass off this stuff upon us. But to return,

"*Foremost in whatever is detestable*, Mr. Adams feels anxiety to curb the frontier population." 103

Taking the hint from a passage in an English pamphlet which appeared about ten years ago, entitled, *Lessons to a young Prince*, Callender has availed himself of the opportunity to shed all the gall of his pen. It is too long to quote at length; the following extract may serve to shew its spirit and complexion. Mr. Gerry is made to address Mr. Adams with—

"You shall multiply, in a tenfold proportion the tribe of pensioners, and place-hunters of sycophants and excisemen. You shall fill the country with adventurers in blue coats faced with red. They shall rescue horse-stealers and watch-stealers, flog republican printers, assault and stab your peaceable fellow-citizens on the streets of New-York and Boston."

Decency restrains my pen from going further.

"And it was upon this notable foundation that the president penned his inimitable answer to *the boys of Boston*. In that paper, with all the cowardly insolence arising from his assurance of personal safety, with all the fiery, but without the propriety or sublimity of Homer's Achilles, this *hoary-headed incendiary thus libeller of the Governor of Virginia*, bawls out *to arms! then, to arms!* It was floating upon the same bladder of popularity, that Mr. Adams threatened to make this city the centrical point of a *bonfire*.

"Reader! dost thou envy that unfortunate old man, with his twenty-five thousand dollars a year?" "Alas! He is not an object of envy, but of compassion—and of *horror*" 144.

"Take your choice then between Adams, war, and beggary and Jefferson, peace, and competency." 167.

Methinks I see Mr. Jefferson's dollars actually leaping from his pocket at this tickling apostrophe. How did he wish for the palingenestical powers of a Rannie senior, to convey the money from his own purse into Callender's by a *presto-pass and begone?*

"John Adams, that scourge, that scorn, that outcast of America." *Errata to 2d. vol.*

"Only think for Heaven's sake, of the estimation of the war-office, and of the quantity of documents which have been consumed in the flames of the office of the treasury. Such enormous proceedings must ascertain even to the most inaccessible understanding, that things are not as as they should be; in a word, as Pliny says of Regulus, *we have been governed by the most execrable of all* SCOUNDRELS."—*Vol 2d.*

Of all decent and candid attacks upon any administration, surely this is the most decent, most candid, most mild. Was not the *laborer worthy his hire?*

"This is the system of John Adams; the system of the *dictator of murder* to a wretched district judge; [Judge Bee,] the system of the jailor of Thomas Cooper, the calumniator of Thomas Paine."

"Men of Virginia! ye will judge for yourselves on the point of an American navy; ye will judge without regard to the prattle of a President; the prattle of that strange compound of *ignorance and ferocity, of deceit* and *weakness*—without regard to that hideous, hermarphroditical character, which has neither the force and firmness of a man, nor the gentleness and sensibility of a woman." 57

"But in order to give the President full justice, we must recollect that the perfidy and imposture of his kidnies bear a correspondent portion to the crack in his upper story; that as Dryden says, *every inch which is not a fool is a rogue*; that the * now blasted tyrant of America, that the *ruffian* who stigmatized the governor of Virginia, as a minister *recalled in disgrace*, is super-eminently entitled not only to the laughter, but likewise to the curses of mankind" 81.

"In summer, 1798, it was understood, that Mr. Adams had marked a resemblance of character between himself, and the great and immortal Frederick of Prussia. This will not seem incredible, when we call to mind what is positively true, that Mr. Adams, in a fit of passion, *has hurled off his wig and stamped upon it.* I should upon all honest occasions abhor the smallest reference to personalities like this. But it must be remembered, that our American Frederick has placed himself at the head of a whole batalion of the trumpeters of personal slander; and that an honest traveller may, with justice, knock down a footpad with the butt-end of the robber's own pistol. It is not so well known as it should be, that this federal gem, this apostle of the parsons of Connecticut, is not only a *repulsive pedant*, a *gross hypocrite*, and an *unprincipled oppressor*, but that he is, in private life, one of the most *egregrious* fools upon the continent. When some future Clarendon shall illustrate and dignify the annals of the present age, he will assuredly express his surprize at the abrupt and absurd elevation of this *despicable attorney*.—

* This was after the election of Mr. Jefferson

He will inquire by what species of madness America submitted to accept as her President a person *without abilities and without virtue*; a being alike incapable of attracting either tenderness or esteem. The historian will search for those *occult* causes that induced her to exalt an individual who has neither the innocence of sensibility which incites us to love, nor that omnipotence of intellect which commands us to admire. He will ask why the United States degraded themselves to the choice of a *wretch whose soul vainly blasted from the hand of nature*; of a *wretch* that has neither the science of a magistrate, the politeness of a courtier, nor the courage of a man?" 77.

(*To be continued.*)

(*N. Y. Rep. Pap.*)

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

ON SEDUCTION.

May Heaven's avenging arm the wretch pursue,
His name with infamy go hand in hand,
Who from the path of lovely innocence
The virgin drew, and gave her up to shame!
O! may disgrace, and scorn, and black despair,
(Guilt's constant satellites) still haunt him down
The troublous path of life, in dire succession,
Hurrying swift along, "as in the sea,
"Wave urges wave!"——And you, ye virtuous Fair;
When lengthening eve, and twilights cooling breeze
Attractive lure the little friendly circles,
When mirth and playful innocence go round,
The door be shut to him! No glad'ning voice
Announce his name with welcome!—Hoot him hence,
To where "the jest obscure the lewd reply"
Best suit his groveling soul! There let him toast
His mighty feats to the applauding rabble,
And prompt the loud huzza!——But oh! receive
The wretched Fair to your forgiving arms!
And pity her, as ye are mortals too:
Expel her not, for late with you she bloom'd,
The fairest flower in virtue's bright parterre.

DAMON.

Public Sale.

Will be added to the sales at Vendue To morrow, the following articles:

6 Bls. Brown Sugar for the benefit of the concerned,

1 Trunk of Book and Jaconet Muslins,

1 do. of Chintz and Muslin Shauls,

White and coloured Janes, Bed-Covers, &c. &c.

Also a number of elegant Prints in Gilt frames, among which are,

Evening and Wood Scenes,

Romantic Views in Ireland,

English Views,

3 Views of the battle between the English and Spanish fleets off Cape St. Vincents,

Likeness of Columbus,

Washington and Adams, (small)

Earl of Essex and Queen Elizabeth,

The Corsican Paoli, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 18. Vendue-Master.

LOST

On Saturday last by a person passing through Alexandria, a small

RED POCKET-BOOK

Containing a promissory note drawn by a John King in favor of James Mc'Cready for 44 dolls. or thereabouts, dated New-York, 1800 or 1801. The particulars are not accurately remembered, as the residence of the drawer being unknown, it could never be offered for payment. The name of Henry Herford is printed with a pen on the inside of the pocket book. The note can be of no use to any person. A due reward will be paid to whoever will deliver it to the printer.

August 19. d3t

Alexandria Theatre.

This PRESENT EVENING,
Will be performed
Shakespeare's TRAGEDY of

ROMEO and JULIET.

ROMEO,	*Mr. Cooper,*
MERCUTIO,	*Mr. Bernard,*
JULIET,	*Mrs. J. Wells,*
&c. &c.	

The evening's Entertainment to conclude with a Pantomimical Sketch, consisting of Song and Dance, under the direction of Messrs. Francis & Sully, called

Harlequin Hurry Scurry;
OR
The Clown in the Sudds.

N. B. Tickets to be had at J. V. Thomas's Book-store, and at the office of the Theatre.

☞ Doors to be open at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 7, precisely.

August 19.

The subscriber anxious to remove to Georgia in the course of the ensuing fall, offers for sale,

A TRACT OF LAND

within the District of Columbia, containing nearly 500 acres.

This property is pleasantly situated, nearly central between Alexandria and George-Town, and within a mile and an half of the Potomac—the advantage of a considerable proportion being heavily wooded, and its proximity to three flourishing cities, render it valuable. So desirous am I, to execute my plans, that, to effect a sale, I will make a considerable sacrifice; to accommodate, I will divide it into lots of any size, and a small proportion of the purchase money being paid, a lengthy credit on the balance will be given. I will take negroes for the whole or any part of it.—Should I not dispose of it, before the first of October, on that day, I shall publicly offer it for sale at the Coffee-House in Alexandria.

G. H. CHAPMAN.

August 2. eo1m

ABEL WILLIS

Have just received, and offers for sale
—a quantity of best—

SMITHFIELD BACON.

Likewise,

COTTON

Of an excellent quality.

August 11. eo

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires *ten dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo.

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100 SACKS FINE SALT

for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

JAMES S. SCOTT,

TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,

ACQUAINTS the citizens of Alexandria, that he will make a suit of clothes for Five Dollars cash, or for any person to whom he may be indebted. He has on hand some good Cloths, &c. with a very handsome assortment of Vest Shapes, Buttons, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms as above.

He also requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, particularly those whose accounts are of longer standing than six months, as they will not meet with longer indulgence than September.

He also acquaints those who are indebted to John & James S. Scott, that if their accounts are not closed before October court, suits will be instituted without discrimination.

August 12. eo3w

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th Mo 25. eo

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property situated on Princess street, in the Town of Alexandria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses with sufficient lots attached to each.—They will be sold together or separate as may suit persons inclined to purchase.—For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 22. d3teo

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from *Isaac Mc Pherson* to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale upon the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:

Three several parcels of land, lying upon the south side of Occoquan, in the county of Prince William.—One of the said parcels has a front of 120 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this there is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four stories high, with two water wheels, four pair stones of seven feet diameter each, with all the machinery lately introduced into merchant mills, in complete order. This mill is situated upon a stream sufficient to work the four pair of stones and the machinery of the mill the year through; upon this ground is also erected a Brick Dwelling House, 36 feet by 24. Another of the said parcels of ground adjoining thereto has 80 feet front, and is of the same depth, upon which is erected a Warehouse.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other two parcels.——5700 dollars of the purchase money must be paid in hand, a credit on any further sum the property may sell for will be given as can be agreed upon on the day of sale.

JAMES KEITH.

July 28. eodf

Potomack Navigation.

At a general meeting of the POTOMACK COMPANY held on Monday the 2d instant, a Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of three per cent. per annum was declared for the time since the Locks at the Great Falls have been opened, and five dollars and fifty cents per share the amount thereof, will be paid to the respective stockholders or to their legal representatives on demand, by the Treasurer of the Company in George-Town.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH CARLTON, Treasurer.

George-Town, August 5. eo8t

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax street, June 19. eo

I have just received, and offer for sale by the piece or greater quantity,

2 Boxes Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
1 Bale Beerpoore Cassahs, very fine,
2 Ditto Dorsy, or Coat Cloths.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

In consequence of arrangements made with the proprietors of the Boston Window Glass manufactory, I shall be enabled to execute orders for any quantity or dimensions, at the prices at which it is sold at the manufactory.

August 5. eo

NOTICE.

Having employed Mr. HENRY COUPAR to collect the different debts due to the estates of Elisha C. Dick, Andrew and William Ramsay, and James Gillies. All persons therefore who are indebted to either of the said estates are requested to make immediate payment to the said Henry Coupar who is fully authorised to grant receipts for the same.

JOHN Mc'IVER.

July 29. eo1m

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for sale at my store, lower end of Prince-Street,

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,

Best Smithfield Salt Petred

Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 17. d

Loaf and Lump Sugar

for sale, by the barrel or smaller quantity —Apply to

JAMES R. RIDDLE,
At the Counting House of
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

August 2. 2aw8t

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Have on hand, and for sale,

Claret of a superior quality in boxes of 2 and 2½ dozen,
Porter and Brown Stout in casks,
Black Paint ground in oil in kegs of 28 pounds each,
Marble Slabs for hearths, of different sizes,
An assortment of elegant Looking-Glasses.
Japanned Ware,
Plated Table Furniture, consisting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Goblets, &c.
A large assortment of Earthen Ware in crates,
Grenada Rum in hhds. Brown Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Fine Salt in sacks,
An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws, &c. &c.
One hundred boxes Pipes.

July 31. 2aw

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends; returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

Just received from Baltimore,

AND FOR SALE,

English Walnuts, Filberts,
Soft Shelled Almonds,
Scotch Herrings.

A. WILLIS.

August 5. eo

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, & } *TEAS,*
Imperial,
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

BENJ. SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince and Union Streets.

Bandanno, China, and blue Gitta Handkerchiefs,
India checks, Burpoore Cossahs, very fine,
Dedorsys, or coat cloths,
A few pieces Russia Sheeting and Sail Duck,
4 Cases mens' cheap fur hats,
Mens' and Ladies' fine Shoes,
5 Hhds. 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum,
10 Quarter casks Malaga wine,
4 Tierces Acid,
Coffee in bags and Sugar in Bls.
12 Cases Glass Tumblers,
19 Bls. Herrings.

A handsome

BOOK-CASE AND DESK,

One BUREAU, and

FOUR WASH STANDS.

August 12. eo

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,

RURAL TALES,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the "Farmer's Boy," to which is prefixed the life of the author, not published in any other edition.——Price 62½ cents, bound and lettered.

Also,

Modern Gratitude, No. 5.

Price 25 cents.

August 4.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollars.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Statia do.
Havannah Molasses in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—*Consisting of*—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Mohargs, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deiorsoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburgs,

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathom long.——A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality of Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best sallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 14. d

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